

with. The only thing I venture to predict is that force will count less and less with the treaty of Versailles, and the honor and credit of Germany, her signature to her bond, will count more.

"But if circumstances change, and if the power of these 60,000,000 people—powerful and, as we know, resourceful—becomes more vital because of changed circumstances, it ought to and will count more and more.

"Then it would be a bad thing in the reckoning if Germany can say: 'You are asking us to honor our bond. What did you do with yours?' When it was signed you insisted, you threatened to blockade us by taking over our coal mines because you wanted to compel us to carry out the Versailles treaty. Were you equally as insistent when Poland defied you over Silesia?"

Stern Justice Urged.

"Unless we deal with this complete defiance of the peace treaty with stern justice it is going to be fatal to the peace of the world," the Premier declared. "Upper Silesia certainly has not been Polish for a hundred years. The only claim that Poland had on Upper Silesia was that there was a Polish population which had been there for the purpose of working the mines within comparatively recent times.

"By the Treaty of Versailles it was decided that this situation was to be determined by the wishes of the population. That resulted in a majority something like six to four in favor of the German claims. There are certain corners predominantly in favor of Polish claims and there are corners predominantly in favor of German claims. The British and Italian Commissioners favored the German claims that were in favor of Poland to Poland and those areas where there was a German majority to Germany, but the French Commissioners took a different view. Unfortunately the decision did not arrive in time for the conference at London.

"Without waiting for that decision the Polish population raised an insurrection and put the Allies in the position of having to deal with a fait accompli. This was in defiance of the treaty."

PREMIER SAYS POLAND SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN

Asserts That She Owes Her Liberty to Allied Troops.

LONDON, May 13.—Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons that the Treaty of Versailles was the charter of Polish freedom and that she was the last country of Europe who had the right to complain. Poland did not win her liberty, the Prime Minister asserted. Her liberty was due to Italy, Great Britain and France.

"There is not a letter of the treaty that does not mean a young, extended life, that does not mean nearly two French lives, and there were hundreds of thousands of Italians," the Prime Minister continued.

Mr. Lloyd George cited that the Poles were divided in the war, half of them fighting with the Germans.

"They fell in German uniforms," he declared. "And since the French, British and Italians who were fighting for their freedom."

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"Vilna was occupied by regular Polish troops in defiance of the Allies," he said. "They were asked to retire, and they said: 'We have no responsibility for it.' The same thing is happening now. The same disclaimer of responsibility. Arms passing from Poland into the hands of the Germans. Polish officers crossing her frontiers make it very difficult to feel that those repudiations of responsibility are anything but purely verbal."

Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for the upholding of the treaty, both for the sake of honor and for safety and security. There were two ways of dealing with the Silesian situation, he declared. One was that the Allies insist on restoring order. It was not for him to express a military opinion, and he did not want to do so on this part of the program, but he was entitled to insist on an alternative. Either the Allies ought to insist upon the treaty being respected or they ought to allow the Germans to do so. The Prime Minister continued:

"Not merely to disarm Germany, but to say that such troops as she has are not to be permitted to take part in restoring order—that is not fair. To say to Germany there is your province, here is something which has been decided by the Treaty of Versailles. It is to be allowed in defiance of that treaty to take it, and you will not be allowed to defend yourselves in a province which has been yours for 200 years, and which certainly has not been Polish for 600 years, is discreditable and not worthy of the honor of any land. I am perfectly certain that will not be the attitude the Allies will take. The only thing which I would like to say in behalf of the Government is this: What ever happens, we cannot accept a fait accompli. That would be to permit a defiance which might lead to consequences of the most disastrous kind."

The Prime Minister concluded with a reference to Russia, which he said now was broken but would be a powerful dominant country and would have a word in the future of the world. None knew, he said, what Russia's views would be or with whom she would side. Those wishing to destroy the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Lloyd George declared, should think of the possibilities of the rest of Central Europe.

FRANCE WON'T ANNEX THE RUHR, SAYS KNECHT

Special Envoy Regrets Report She Will Stay There.

Marcel Knecht, special envoy from France for those purposes which have to do with the reconstruction of French industry and of the country's devastated districts, took occasion last night while lecturing before the American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle at Rumford Hall, in East Forty-first street, to declare on behalf of his Government that all statements are false and misleading which indicate that France contemplates permanent possession of the Ruhr district.

"Let me say as a French official," said Dr. Knecht, "that every one connected with my country's Government regrets that certain propaganda has been sent out and certain misguided news reports have been disseminated stating that France proposes to stay in the Ruhr district once she has gone in it and that there is a party in France which is militaristic and is gaining strength."

"Nothing could be further away from the truth. Upon a score which is utterly materialistic alone the Ruhr district as a possession would be an embarrassment to France as the proverbial gift horse. And upon another score fully as materialistic France does not want to assume the labor of prevailing as a conqueror in a district where the population is so wholly other than French. We do not desire the role of conqueror in any case and have no thought toward Germany except to live upon amicable understanding terms with a new German people."

LLOYD GEORGE HAS FAITH IN PEOPLE

Routes His Critics on Industrial Situation Caused by Coal Strike.

DEFENCE NOT COSTLY

Stands Pat Against Demands of the Miners for Nationalization.

NO FEAR OF BOLSHEVISM

Thinks British Have Too Much Good Sense to Be Led by Such Appeals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 13.

Premier Lloyd George with a single speech in the House of Commons this afternoon routed his critics on two fronts—the industrial situation caused by the coal strike and the social threat seen by those critics who are apprehensive of a rise of Bolshevism in England.

In speaking of the industrial situation he said the Government was standing pat against the miners' demands, adding that although hundreds of thousands of pounds were being spent daily for defence against rioting, there were other unions to be considered besides the miners, and if all forced their claims with the argument that defence was expensive the argument would be perilous for the nation.

The British Government has been following with closest attention the activities of the small group of active Communists in the British Isles. There are about 200 of these propagandists, some of whom have already been arrested. Albert Samuel Inpin, one of these Communists, is on trial on the charge of sedition, and Robert Stewart, general organizer of the Communist party in England, was sentenced at Aberystwyth, Wales, Wednesday to three months' imprisonment for making a seditious speech. It is believed the Government is relying on proceedings for seditious acts and speeches to head off any general threat of public services.

Of the Bolshevist fear of Communism, Mr. Lloyd George said he had sufficient faith in the good sense of the British people and he did not think they would listen to revolutionary appeals.

The Premier admitted there were revolutionary movements in the country, but he couldn't say to what extent they were financed by foreign capital. He said the Government was watching very carefully, and if necessary would introduce legislation to meet any emergency.

"When people were always rushing for medicine for what they believed were certain ailments, those people never really fell ill," he said. "I am not a believer in medicines or politics for the general physical state of a man's health. I think it is much better to keep up the general condition, and if the nation is fit it need not fear Bolshevism or any disease of that kind. I am much more concerned myself in removing the things that are interfering with the general health of the community, that are depressing its vitality, weakening its resistance and tending to make it readier to receive anything that would not be for its benefit."

The Premier told the House that the Government was restoring vitriol from America and elsewhere and is preparing an extensive motor lorry service to transport the coal where it is most vitally needed for the life of the nation. He said that the attempt to stop public service was a direct challenge which the Government had accepted. A serious position had been created, he said, but added that this would not prevent coal from being moved and that arrangements had been made to meet every eventuality.

LONDON, May 13.—It was resolved at a joint meeting of the executives of the National Union of Railway men and the Transport Workers' Federation to-day to lighten the embargo on imported coal. An appeal will also be made to the Dutch and French transport workers and the International Transport Federation for the institution of a blockade. The railwaymen's action took the form of a decision by the executive committee of the union that its members would not handle imported coal, no matter for what purpose it was intended. The committee further instructed the members of the union not to handle coal of any description loaded or previously handled by "blackleg" labor.

At a mass meeting held in Glasgow to-night an overwhelming majority of the delegates of the Glasgow and Clyde Railwaymen voted against striking in support of the coal miners.

OIL DISPLACING COAL DURING BRITISH STRIKE

Expert Says Miners and Owners Are to Blame.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 13.

During the coal shortage caused by the strike oil concerns in England are making a strong bid to oust coal from its position as a steam producer. In a single day the price of heavy fuel oil was knocked down from eight pounds sterling a ton to four pounds ten shillings, while the price of Diesel engine oil was cut in half.

Oil men are trying to trap the trade, and admit taking advantage of the conditions created by the strike.

"The mine owners and miners are committing suicide. They are cutting their own throats by the prolonged deadlock," said one oil expert. "The firms now converted to the use of oil will never return to coal, as oil is not only cleaner but entails the use of a smaller subsidiary plant, less labor and in the end is cheaper."

Firms specializing in the conversion of coal burners into oil burners are inundated with orders. Among the industries hastening to make the change is the brewing industry, and the manager of the Meux Brewery, which has permanently turned to oil, said that he thinks every brewery in London will adopt the same fuel policy in a short time.

There is twice the supply of oil in the British Isles now than three months ago, and while there has been a drain on the stock, officials say there is plenty overseas for shipment and no danger of the supply running out.

Alfonso and Victoria Escape as Car Upsets

LONDON, May 13.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain escaped injury to-day when their automobile turned over while they were motoring to the Hippodrome to attend the races, says a despatch to the Central News from Madrid. The accident to the car was due to the bursting of a tire.

GERMANY'S SILESIAN ENVOY RESIGNS POST

Dissatisfied With Inter-Allied Commission.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince von Hatzfeldt, the German Plenipotentiary in the Upper Silesia plebiscite area, has resigned. His resignation was due to dissatisfaction over the attitude of the Inter-Allied Commission there. Count Frischmann, deputy of Prince von Hatzfeldt, will carry on the duties of Plenipotentiary.

The general strike begun by the German workmen at Oppeln in protest against the attitude of the Inter-Allied Commission toward the Polish insurrection, has been called off. Members of all the German parties, including the German Nationalists and the Communists, visited the headquarters of the commission yesterday, the despatches state, and were assured by Gen. Lerond, head of the commission, that no negotiations with the Polish insurgents would be taken place, as had been reported. He added that he had asked for military reinforcements and would be glad to see British and Italian troops sent to the district.

Berlin newspapers continue their bitter criticism of Gen. Lerond. French representative on the Inter-Allied Commission, and charge he was "thoroughly advised" of the intended revolt led by Adolf Korfanty, and it is said that he "ostentatiously" left Oppeln on May 11 instead of remaining at his post.

Lerond is accused by the National Zeitung of having declared in the course of a conversation in Berlin a few days later with M. Laurent, French Ambassador here, that "if the Inter-Allied Commission's recommendation should be accepted only Rybnik and Pless an insurrection would break out in Upper Silesia forthwith," and then having failed to take the necessary precautions.

ADVOCATES OF FUSION WIN POINT IN AUSTRIA

Pass an Amended Act to Hold German Plebiscite.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 12.—The advocates of fusion with Germany, overruling the Government's position that the time was unpropitious to bring up the question, to-day succeeded in forcing through the National Assembly an amended act providing for a plebiscite on union with Germany to be held on a date not yet fixed. It was introduced by members of the Great German party and supported by the Social Democrats and the Austrian Socialists.

The amended act provides that the Government shall take a referendum to enable the people to decide whether Austria shall request the League of Nations to sanction such a union with Germany.

Agitation of this move, together with the renewed declaration of Styria, Salzburg and Upper Austria that they will proceed with plebiscites on fusion with Germany on May 29, have brought renewed threats from the Entente, which says that even the menace of occupation troops in certain sections has been made.

TITLED PERSONS AMONG AQUITANIA'S STEWARDS

Sir Percy Bates Keeps Out in Liner's Kitchen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 13.

Too many cooks will spoil the broth for the striking chefs, stewards and butchers who tried to prevent the steamer Aquitania from leaving Southampton to-day for South America tomorrow. The steamship Almazora of the Royal Mail Steamship Company left Southampton to-day for South America with a full crew despite the strike.

Cunard line officials, many of whom have signed for the round trip voyage of the Aquitania to New York and return to Southampton, say there have been no volunteers from company employees and from passengers that they cannot place all of them, and it is now certain the steamship will leave Southampton tomorrow fully, if strangely, staffed.

In addition to these there are half a dozen titled persons who have donned linen suits for the first time in their lives and volunteered to take the place of the strikers.

"The meals may be late and the service faulty during the first couple of days, but the passengers will be served all right when we get out on sea legs, and we will get to New York on time," said Sir Percy Bates, a director of the Cunard line to-day while polishing pans in the kitchen of the Aquitania, with the hat of a cook's helper at a jaunty angle on his head. He declared that the "bottom had been knocked out of the strike."

SIX KILLED IN FREIGHT CRASH

El Paso, May 12.—Six persons were killed and seven injured to-day when twelve freight cars piled up in a ditch at Eagle Flat, Texas, on the Texas and Pacific Railway. Eagle Flat is 112 miles east of El Paso.

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SINN FEIN SWEEPS IRISH ELECTIONS

Gets 128 Seats to 4 in South Ireland House, All of Them Unopposed.

TO REFUSE ALLEGIANCE

New Parliament Will Never Function and Viceroys to Name Executive.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 13.—Southern Ireland has again registered its complete allegiance to the Dail Eireann and renewed its united demand for an Irish Republic in the nominations for the Southern Parliament carried out to-day. The Parliament now is virtually constituted.

Except for four Imperialist candidates who were returned unopposed for Dublin, not a single opponent has been nominated against the Sinn Fein candidates, who therefore will be returned unopposed in the southern constituencies. These Sinn Feiners will refuse the oath of allegiance to the crown, and therefore the new Parliament will never function.

Thus it will devolve upon the Viceroy to nominate an executive on the lines of crown colony administration, unless the Government should decide to recognize all the members elected in the north and south as a constituent assembly.

More than half the members selected in the south are in jail. Others have at some time been in prison.

The elections were the quietest ever known in Ireland. No polling was necessary, as, according to the British custom, when only one candidate is nominated the polling is dispensed with. In this way the 128 seats in the southern Parliament were filled, as the four Imperialist nominees, who were named for Dublin University, also were unopposed. These four were the only Imperialists nominated outside of Belfast.

Two of them, Thrift and Alton, are fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, while the other two are Sir James Craig, King's professor of medicine, School of Physics of Trinity College, and Gerald Fitzgibbon, eminent member of the Irish bar.

Those named include Eamonn de Valera, for Clare; Michael Collins, commander in chief of the Irish Republican Army, for county Cork; Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein; Alderman Cosgrave and many other men prominently connected with the Sinn Fein movement.

At Cork the only candidate present at the declaration of the results was Liam Roiside. All the others are in jail or "on the run." Roiside thanked the Sheriff in behalf of his imprisoned and absent colleagues. Those named in Cork city or county include Sean MacSwiney, brother of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who recently escaped from Spike Island internment camp and Mary MacSwiney, his sister, who is now in America. Other women are Countess Georgina Mackenzie, who is in prison, and Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Pearce.

In Donegal six Sinn Feiners were returned unopposed. They are all either in prison, in internment camps, or in hiding.

It is noteworthy that in Monaghan and Cavan, two Ulster counties which are included in the Southern Parliament, the Sinn Feiners won overwhelming majorities.

For the Northern Parliament seventy-seven candidates were nominated and the Unionists expect a majority of twelve. In County Down six Unionists, including Sir James Craig (Premier designate of Ulster), three Sinn Feiners, including Eamonn de Valera, two Nationalists, including Joseph Devlin, and one Labor candidate were nominated for the eight seats. De Valera had the remarkable number of 200 nomination papers, many of them signed by Catholic priests. His chief Unionist opponent is Sir James Craig. Devlin is nominated also for Antrim and West Belfast.

Belfast furnished a surprise by the nomination of one unofficial labor candidate in each of the four divisions. For the twenty seats the Unionists nominated nineteen candidates, the Sinn Fein six, the Nationalists five and labor four. No independent candidates were nominated for Belfast, County Down or Antrim, hence the fight will be a straight one between the official Unionists and the Sinn Feiners.

STYRIAN COAL MINERS STRIKE

VIENNA, May 12.—The miners in the Styrian coalfields went on strike to-day.

Wife Desertion May Be Extraditable in Canada

OTTAWA, May 13.—A bill which would make wife desertion an extraditable offence between Canada and the United States was introduced to-day in the House of Commons by the Minister of Justice. It received a first reading.

BRITAIN AND ITALY BLAMED IN SILESIA

Continued from First Page.

mans will take the offensive, probably within a week, when their preparations are complete. The Poles in the meantime are known to be strengthening their positions with artillery, although they are not advancing. French sources declare that Korfanty, leader of the Polish insurrections, has "heeded Gen. Lerond's instructions for the first time and suspended his offensive."

The French despatch statements published by the Poles that the Allies have accepted the present battle lines as the new frontier between Germany and Poland. They declare these statements tend to excite the German population.

A German counter offensive, it is believed, cannot be prevented unless the Poles evacuate their positions, the impression prevailing among German leaders that if the Poles are permitted to hold territory they have occupied, the Germans would have similar rights, should they succeed in driving out the invaders, and occupy the same region themselves.

Reports from the industrial district say the food shortage is becoming serious. The situation is much complicated by the fact that the workmen were not paid to-day, their semi-monthly pay day, as the Reichsbank, which usually ships the funds, refused to take chances of plundering by the Poles. German circles express belief that this may precipitate a financial crisis.

TROTSKY HAS CANCER, REPORT FROM REVAL

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

REVAL, May 12.—A correspondent on the Finnish frontier reports that Leon Trotsky is seriously ill from cancer. It is added that the most skillful surgeons in the country are in attendance on the Soviet War Minister.

The Russian Bolsheviks are still slowly modifying the partial amnesty they declared some time ago, but the Ukraine Soviet has declared a fuller amnesty.

Meanwhile the Reds are approaching prominent one-time Ministers of the old Russian regime to return to Russia, and enter Lenin's service. M. Kokozevitch, a distinguished Russian financier, has refused to return, but M. Konovaloff and other statesmen may agree to do so.

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HARVEY IGNORES DIPLOMATIC USAGE

Calls on Baron Hayashi Before He Pays Visit to Dean of Ambassadors' Corps.

LONDON, May 13.—By a coincidence of circumstances the first official Ambassadorial call made by George Harvey, the new American Ambassador, after his presentation to King George yesterday was on Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, at the Japanese Embassy this morning, while the first function Ambassador Harvey will attend will be the reception at the Japanese Embassy this evening, at which he will meet Crown Prince Hirohito, now visiting England.

Ordinarily the new Ambassador would have initiated his calls upon the other plenipotentiaries with a visit to the Spanish Embassy, as Ambassador Merry del Val is dean of the diplomatic corps here. It is explained, however, that time did not permit the receipt of the Spanish Ambassador's acknowledgment of Ambassador Harvey's card and the Japanese reception was held.

Ambassador Harvey, desirous of being officially received by Baron Hayashi before attending a function at which both would be present, took a short cut through the diplomatic red tape.

In this incident, as in one or two others that have occurred since Ambassador Harvey's arrival, observers of diplomatic usage here see an apparent tendency on the part of the new Ambassador not to be a stickler for ceremony.

DR. HILL CONSIDERED FOR BERLIN EMBASSY
Declines Tokio Post on Eve of Visit to Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Dr. David Jayne Hill of New York is understood to have definitely declined to be considered for Ambassador to Japan, and it is believed he is foremost among those now under consideration for Ambassador to Germany when diplomatic relations with that country are resumed.

Dr. Hill, a former Ambassador to Berlin called at the White House to-day and discussed foreign affairs with President Harding preparatory to an extended visit to Europe. It is understood that during the trip he will make inquiries regarding conditions, particularly in Germany, where he has a wide acquaintance, and that, although the visit will be entirely unofficial, the State Department will be given the benefit of his observations.

No definite announcement has been made, but until to-day the general impression had been that Dr. Hill would take the Ambassadorship to Tokio.

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